From the North American Review



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... 80 50 DAILY, Per Year .... SUNDAY, Per Year...... 3 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 5 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of nhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Hearst's Judges.

John W. Goff.

Samuel Seabury.

John Ford. Charles W. Dayton

Murphy's Judges. Leonard A. Giegerich Mitchell L. Erlanger. M. Warley Platzek Peter A. Hendrick, Charles L. Guy.

Lethargy.

The Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW, who has been making speeches in divers States, reports sadly that he "found greater lethargy with regard to the elections than he had seen for a long time."

Possessed of oratorical powers that would create a soul under the ribs of Death and give the hibernating animals insomnia, if Mr. SHAW encounters "lethargy" what portents and evils imminent must that lethargy betoken?

Can it be that the American people are not "rising as one man" to "indorse" and "reaffirm" the glorious work of that Congress which put the railroad rate law and the sociologists' meat law upon the statute books? Or are the people lethargic on account of too much prosperity? Or is what Mr. Shaw takes for "lethargy" but a solemn rumination and pondering? Here's everybody trying to get rich, and here are Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. Beveringe yearning to put a hook in the jaws of the money leviathan. to regulate fortunes and to treat wealth as if it were an infectious disease.

Perhaps the American voter is thinking sadly of the crime of wealth and is seeking to put himself into a properly penitent and humble condition.

### A Chicago Post-Mortem.

The Iroquois Club of Chicago used to be a "citadel" of "rock ribbed Democracy" in the day when there was a Democratic party. The Iroquois Club survives. It celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by holding a post-mortem examination of the Democracy. The Hon. LAMBERT TREE asserted that "we are being ruined by striving for victory through affiliation with Populists and entertaining all the ephemeral fads and theories that politics ever gave breath to." He paid his respects to freak statesmanship of

" Business men by the thousands have been driven m the party because of these unstable amnittee We must break away from these financial eccen tricities. THOMAS JEFFERSON said: 'That government is best which governs least.' And how far from this principle are those of government owner ship of railroads, whether national or municipal.

We have a museum of eccentric statesmen Some say the Government should own the railroad others declare there should be local ownership o railways; some say the Government should own coal and iron mines; that it should establish public stockyards throughout the country. Why, they even argue that the Government should own the laundries and wash the people's clothes. One distinguished gentleman has undertaken to establish the English language phonetically and to regulate the number of children a good family man should have. There may be some consolation in that the last two undertakings cannot be attributed to the

The Hon. ARTHUR J. EDDY, while admitting that HEARST'S election "would be the worst thing that ever happened to the Democratic party," accounted for him logically:

" HEARST'S position has a good excuse. It is the logical deduction resulting from Bryan radicalism on the one side with his variety of fancies, and ROOSEVELT'S stand on the other hand that individual progress should be swept away by setting a limit on individual fortunes."

The political analysis made by the Iroquois Club might have gone further. The truth is that there is now neither Republican party for a Democratic party. Politics is but a confused welter of many radicalisms; and personal allegiance, "hero" worship, has taken the place of a definite political creed.

# The United States and Japan.

According to a telegram from Tokio, which we published yesterday, there exists a disposition in Japan to interpret the alleged exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco as a declaration of race war on the part of the American people. Outside of California there is very little trace of racial animosity toward any Orientals, and the impression that the inhabitants of the United States, considered as a whole, are unfriendly to the Japanese is entirely without foundation.

Even as regards California, it is not true that Japanese children are excluded from the public schools. In San Francisco itself, where more prejudice exists than elsewhere against Orientals of every sort, the Japanese, Chinese and Coreans are not deprived of the privileges of public instruction, but a separate school building is provided for them. It is a policy of segregation, not of exclusion, which is pursued by the San Francisco Board of Education. Not even segregation is practised in the neighboring city of Oakland, nor, indeed, anywhere else in the State of California. The course pursued in San Francisco by the Board of Education is a unique exception, and is due to the domination exercised over every department of the municipal government by the union labor element. It would be absurd to draw from the icalous and discriminating attitude of that element toward all kinds of nonunion labor any inference concerning the river was doubtless followed by John

the California community. The segregation of Oriental children in the Francisco school system is a purely local incident. Equally ridiculous is it to attribute the murder of a Japanese bank president in the same city to racial enmity. The bank president was killed, not because he was a Japanese, but because his assailants wanted to rob his bank. The murder was the outcome of a wave of disorder and crime which recalls the state of things in 1857, when recourse was made to a vigilance committee. As to the killing of certain Japanese sealers in the north Pacific, they were shot, of course, not as Japanese, but as poschers caught in the act of vio-

lating the law made for the protection of

seal life. There is, then, absolutely no basis for the anti-American feeling which, according to our Tokio correspondent, is expressed by many Japanese newspapers, but which apparently is not shared by the relatively well informed members of the Mikado's Government. The latter know that during the late war in the Far East a very large majority of the American people sympathized with Japan. They believed her to have been wronged in 1895, when Russia, Germany and France combined to deprive her of the most coveted fruit of her victory over China. They were also convinced that in her contest with Russia the provocation had come from the latter Power. The naval and military successes of Japan were viewed with satisfaction on this side of the Atlantic and the efficiency of her sanitary arrangements was held up for emulation. The moderation and magnanimity evinced by the Mikado's Government in assenting to the Peace of Portsmouth received from us the admiration which was their due. If anything was needed to increase the esteem and good will exhibited in this country toward the Japanese, it was supplied by the knowledge that they had entered into an intimate alliance with the British section of the English speaking world, an alliance that has practically put an end to the Russian dream of invading India.

Nothing has since happened to change our feeling for Japan. If, pending the complete evacuation of Manchuria, our access to the old and new treaty ports opened by China in that region has encountered some obstruction, all reasonable Americans have recognized that the obstruction was temporary, and that in any event intercourse with southern Manchuria, which the Peace of Portsmouth left provisionally under Japanese control, has been and is now incomparably easier than is intercourse with northern Manchuria, which was to remain for a brief term in Russian hands. As for commercial rivalry for the trade of the Far East, Japan obviously has as good a right to compete for it as the British or the Germans have. All we want, and all we ought to have, is a fair field and no favor. That the Japanese

are willing to give.

It is true that if the late war in the Far East had ended differently Japan, finding horself condemned to remain for an indefinite period an insular kingdom, must have sought acquisitions in the islands south of her, and in that event the Philippines would have seemed to uable prize. Since, however, she has managed to secure a foothold on the Asiatic mainland, having obtained not only Corea and the Liaotung peninsula, but ascendency throughout southern Manchuria as far north as Mukden, a marked change has taken place in the direction of her national impulse toward expansion. Japan's face is now turned westward and hot southward. Henceforth she and the United States have nothing to gain and much to lose by indulging in feelings other than those of high consideration and

cordial friendship. If the newspapers of Tokio and other centres of Japanese education and thought would pay us the compliment of observing American conditions as carefully as we do those of Japan they would not fall into the error of attributing national importance to a local incident. The union labor element in San Francisco, which has gratified its spite by segregating Japanese school children, has not even influence enough to persuade the rest of California to follow its example. As regards the United States at large it is an utterly negligible factor, and any attempt on its part to excite race hatred against Orientals would be

Mrs. Hubbard's Route Survey. The American Geographical Society has just paid a tribute to a work of pioneer exploration such as has too seldom rewarded the efforts of our explorers who have first brought into view the geographical aspects of parts of our continent. It has published in its Bulletin the original survey along two of the larger rivers of Labrador, made by Mrs. LEONIDAS HUBBARD, Jr., in 1905, in colors and on a scale so large that the map will be welcomed by the cartographic houses of every land, for they will use it to correct their mapping of

that peninsula. The explorers of Labrador have left untouched the vast eastern part of the peninsula between Lake Melville on the Atlantic border and Ungava Bay, opening on Hudson Strait. Here remained two large rivers to be traversed and mapped. One of them is the Nascaupee, emptying into Grand Lake and the Atlantic, which was wholly unknown excepting at its mouth. For years its supposed course as reported by Indians and one or two agents of the Hudson Bay Company was shown on Canadian Government maps by a broken line. Mrs. HUBBARD has shown that this supposition was wholly inaccurate. The Nascaupee, instead of coming almost straight from the northwest, parallel with the coast, has a course which roughly resembles a bent bow, and it is the outlet of Lake Michikamau, far in the interior believed to be the second largest lake

in Labrador. The other river was the George, which rises north of the Height of Land above Lake Michikamats, and flows north about 300 miles to Ungava Bay. This

prevailing opinions and sentiments of McLean in his journeys over sixty years ago, but the accounts he wrote were very

incomplete and he left no maps. What Mrs. HUBBARD did was to follow these rivers from end to end, carefully ascertaining the distances traversed. taking frequent observations for latitude, mapping every change of direction, marking all the rapids, islands and land portages, noting the character of the river banks and the adjacent topography, and finally checking her work by three astronomical positions that had been fixed, two at the ends of her

journey and one at Lake Michikamau. The map on which her work was recorded was pronounced, both in Canada and this country, to be worthy of the best reproduction, so that her results might be fully utilized by map makers. Her admirable achievement is the tribute she has paid to the memory of her brave husband, who planned this exploration and lost his life in the wilds of Labrador in 1903 while attempting to carry it out. It is to her great credit that the many obstacles and hazards in her way did not prevent this intrepid young woman from linking her husband's name with a most meritorious bit of pioneer discovery in America.

A Paying Acquaintance. It is perhaps impossible to measure the exact force of any one of the various factors which influence trade movements. Our sales to England, for instance, are doubtless largely dependent upon her need of certain articles which we produce in larger quantity than is required for our own use. The Canadians, who would in all probability prefer to place their orders in England, buy heavily from us because they can buy to better advantage in our markets. There is, however, no doubt of the importance of such factors as a larger knowledge of other lands and a better acquaintance with the people of those

The special interest taken by the late Secretary HAY in the affairs of China and Manchuria unquestionably had an important influence on our sales in that region. In the same way Mr. Root's interest in Latin America has already affected our trade with our neighbors. and there is large promise of much greater results in the early future. Secretary Root's activities come at a fortunate time. For a number of years the American people have displayed an ever increasing interest in the people and the affairs of Latin America. Newspapers and magazines have given them large attention and the general fund of public information has been notably enlarged. Secretary Roor's journey gave to it all

an added impetus. Five years ago our sales to South America were about \$40,000,000. The indications are that they will this year approximate \$75,000,000. Ten years ago our Mexican account was about \$15,000,-000. It may this year reach \$60,000,000. The West Indies account presents a similar record. Better acquaintance and trade expansion are reciprocal in their operation. As our knowledge of these neighbors increases our trade with them expands, and as our trade expands our knowledge increases.

# The School Census.

Retween the last day of registration and election day the police perform the important and arduous labor of verifying the poll lists. In the case of every person registered whose right to vote there is any reason to question an investigation is made, and if it discloses any cause for a challenge the would-be voter must swear in his ballot on election day. These inquiries involve much extra work for the police, and they are essential to prevent repeating and the voting of persons not possessed of the qualifications required by law.

It would seem that under these circumstances the unwisdom of putting further extraordinary duties on the Police Department would be manifest to the authorities, but such is not the case. Under the present laws the biennial census of children of school age is made at this time, and this exacting and tiresome task must be performed by the police. If the Legislature is responsible for the situation the law should be amended in season to prevent a repetition of the conflict of duties. If the double extra work results from the stubbornness and pigheadedness of any administrative officer, he ought to be turned out of the city's service at once.

It is reported, curiously enough, that Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON, Boston's foremost author, is about to write fiction. Has he ever written anything else?

Mr. HEARST was in the last Congress, I believe, and I think in the one before, but I have no distinct recollection of him.—Speaker Cannon.

Uncle Jon's faculties are not failing. It would be a safe wager that he has a distinct recollection of a seat on the Democratic side that a member of the New York delegation was paid \$5,000 a year to occupy, but which he was seen in only for a few days during each session. The Speaker must remember the vacancy, and so must the tellers and the pages.

From the St. Louis Globe-Demi If we could have a grand scheduling of ancestries in this country the South would be surprised to find how many of the Puritan houses of the North ring out of the landed gentry who stood with the Parliament against the King and were driven out of England after the Restoration, and the North would be surprised to find that nearly the entire white population of the South is made up of worthy descendants of Covenanters and Roundheads, of whom Jackson was a strong and virile type. Since we can make no such showings in a grand genea logical assise, let us have the good sense to quit talking about it. The South, which has been the greatest and in fact the only offender in this way, sould take the initiative.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I obser from a statistical report that there are 284,000 Indians in the United States. Isn't this a larger number than occupied the same territory when the irst white men arrived upon it? With all our alleged cruelty to the simple red man, has done about as well as he would have done if the aleface had not encroached upon his preserves?

NEW YORE, October 22 MORICAN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Railroad rossings should either be bridged or tunnelled. almost had heart fallure this summer crossing All over this country the law should compel, as it

Unguarded Grade Crossings.

does in England and France for the saving of lives, all crossings to be bridged or tunnelled.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS. Their Work for Education and Medical Science in the East.

The introduction of modern education in the East and the Far East must be credited to the foreign missionaries. The condition of the Sandwich Islands in 1820 is too well known to require description here. far removed from the lowest and most de grading savagery. Missionaries set up ther the first printing presses, opened the first schools and inaugurated and conducted general educational institutions for two generations. To-day the islands posse collegiate and theological institutions and modern school system, directed by the de scendants of the missionaries and the en-lightened children of native leaders. China knew no learning except that which centres in the classics of Confucius, and all Western education was considered beneath their con tempt. For nearly a century the miss aries gave time, strength and talent to the preparation and production of modern text oks and in conducting schools for the training of Chinese young men and women Missionary educators were repeatedly called by the Government to take charge of national institutions. The popularity of moder learning rapidly increased, until in October was made the basis of the civil service exam nation throughout the empire.

At the opening of the last century in India there was hardly a trace of anything in edu-cation that could be called modern. India's cation that could be called modern. India's millions not only were not educated but they had little desire for learning. Gradually schools were established by the missionaries and the principles of modern education wer taught. As the influence of the British Gov

schools were established by the missionaries and the principles of modern education were taught. As the influence of the British Government increased, the officials, perceiving the supreme value of the educational work the missionaries were doing, began to subsidize their schools. This Government subsidy has increased until at the present time hundreds of thousands of dollars are given annually for the support of educational institutions, recognized to be of high grade and under the control of missionaries. The university system of India is the direct outgrowth of the missionary educational system and is made up very largely of the combination of missionary colleges. These universities are examining bodies and not teaching institutions. Students in missions and private colleges that come up to the standards of the university receive their degrees at the hands of that body. Remove from India to-day the institutions established by missionaries and the five Indian universities would be forced to reduce greatly their operations or go out of existence.

Perhaps one of the most marked illustrations of the influence of modern education upon a country and the races that inhabit it is that of Turkey and the Levant. In 1820 the doors of that country were practically cloved to all that was modern in the way of schools or teaching. While the Mohammedans were slow to arouse themselves to seize the new privileges offered them, this was not true of the Greeks, Syrians and Armenians. Soon the Turkish Government took alarm at the rapid progress the cause of education was making in the empire and strenuous but unsuccessful endeavors were made to check it. From the Bosporus on the west to Persia on the east and from the Black Sea on the north to Egypt on the south modern colleges for both sexes have been established and are to-day crowded with modern colleges for both sexes have been established and are to-day crowded with eager and able students. Robert College at Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut stand

all this. We do claim that they were the ploneers.

The missionary movement has introduced into the East the modern practice of medicine and surgery. As early as 1834 the American hoard appointed a missionary to China, Peter Parker, M. D., who at Canton in 1836 had acquired a wide reputation among the Chinese for his unusual skill. Gradually the Chinese came to recognize the value of modern medicine, and occasionally in recent years missionary physicians have been put in charge of Government hospitals or hospitals erected by influential officials. The missionaries have opened medical schools in the empire equipped with modern appliances, and to-day hundreds of educated Chinese youth are preparing themselves for competent medical service to their own people. Many others are studying in the medical schools of Europe and the United States and Japan. Japan quickly passed from the traditional form of treating diseases to the modern method.

Similar progress has been made in India. Similar progress has been made in India, Africa and Turkey, as well as in other countries. Go where you will in any city of importance in Asia and there you will find the modern hospital for both men and women in which American, British and native physicians practise side by side. Most of these are missionary hospitals. In connection with not a few of them are medical schools of high grade. This modern medical movement is rapidly crowding back into oblivion the ancient and cruel medicine men and women and substituting in their places the educated native physician, trained in all that is best in modern medical methods. In this movement the foreign missionaries were the pioneers. in India progress has been made

### Education in Porto Rico. In the Journal of Education Mr. Everett W. ord. Assistant Commissioner of Education for

Porto Rico, appeals for Federal aid to extend the Island's educational facilities. Mr. Lord says that though fully 25 per cent. of Porto Rico's revenues are used for education, yet the present schools cannot provide for more than one-half the hildren who ought to be in attendance.

Under Spanish rule the system of public scho

was totally ineffective. The schools were so few that only a mere fraction of the children of school age could be accommodated, and even that fraction lacked practical instruction. It is to the credit of American occupation that one-half of the children of school age are receiving education of the mest practical kind possible. In Spanish days the few schools, such as they were, were held in the teachers' houses, such as they were, also. In 400 years Spain did not erect a single school building in Porto Rico, and but few, if any, in the Philippines, for that matter. One or two of the Porto Rican cities had acquired buildings for school purposes, but not even one elementary school was in a building especially erected for that purpose.

Under the American administration school-houses have been built in nearly every town of the

sland, many of them large and handsome buildings, with every modern school appliance. number of elementary schools has more than doubled, and the system of instruction has been completely Americanized. Thousands of children re now carrying on their work in the English lan guage, using the same text books that are used in schools of the United States. The teachers are trained in a normal school fully

equal to the normal schools of New England. Three high schools offer preparation for American colleges, ting graduates by certificate to the leading nal institutions of the United States. Industrial and agricultural schools have been established and are producing excellent results, Skilled superintendents direct the work of every school, and instruction in English in every graded

Yellow Glasses for Sensitive Eyes. From the North American Journal of Hom. opathy.

Motals has been prescribing for fifteen years
in cases of ultra-sensitiveness to light glasses of
a yellowish tint, slightly orange, with a brownish tint on reflection. They increase the perception of light, while soothing the eyes. The yellow tin evidently prevents the passage of the chemical rays to some extent. These yellow glasses, he states, will be found far superior to smoked or blue glasses, while they do not impair the vision. When hey are taken off even the most brilliant sunligh as dead and lifeless in comparison.

### The Moonshine Stills of Georgia. From the Affanta Constitution.

The moonshine stills of Georgia—
I see them in my dreams.
The bright bead dancing on the corn
There, in the pale moonbeams.
Where the raccoon hunts the hollow
And shrill the night owl screams. II.

The moonshine stills of Georgia, Where the 20cks rise grim around where the rattler springs his rattle And the possum's lair is found: Each cheerful still—it "fills the bill" And "covers well the ground." III.

The moonshine stills of Georgia, Hid by the mountain wall; I see the brown jug on the stump— The corncob cork, and all; And I glide there, like a shadow, At a low, keen whistie's call. IV. Oh, moonshine stills of Georgial Though far away I roam, Sweet scents of peace and honey Come o'er the hills of home! And the rattlesnake and screech

## PROTESTANTISM ON TRIAL. Out of Touch With Modern Conditions and

Losing Its Hold on the People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The more we study the present attitude of the English apeaking people with regard to Christianity the more we must feel that Protest-antism is on trial. In the English church conference which was held in the north of England in the beginning of this month there was a long discussion as to the decline in attendance at public worship; and although I am far from admitting that there is a gen-eral decline the attendance at the services of Protestant churches does not seem to keep pace with the increase of the population either in England or in this country.

I believe there is a reason for this. Thirty

or forty years ago preachers in Protestant churches were men of strong convictions, and people crowded to hear them in order to learn distinctive truths from a Spurgeon in Lon But now earnestness seems to have passed away from the pulpit, and the devil is allowed to have a quiet time of it. Instead of pre-senting Christ as the Saviour of mankind everyday politics takes place of Christ's re-ligion. The standards of Protestantism are being relaxed. Presbyterianism no longer teaches predestination, and Episcopalianism is a sort of undefined theology with the Bishop as an ornamental head. They are all at see regarding the virgin birth of the divine Christ, the nature of the Holy Trinity, the character of God's book and the conditions of future life. And there is no "son of thun-der" of the stamp of a Ridley, a Calvin, a Luther or a Savonarola to maintain any decided standard of religious conviction.

Protestantism seems to be out of tou of mankind. Yesterday I entered a Roman Catholic church and found it crowded to the doors with a praying people. I was to ke that evening after evening the church was crowded with those who came to pray for the souls of departed relatives. But Protestantism has not yet made up its mind whether there is any intermediate state and whether it is sinful or not to pray for departed spirits. Protestantism cast away the mercantile side of this question when it rejected the sale of masses for the dead, but it has never been able to formulate a definite belief regarding future life. And notwithstanding this Protestant missionaries are trying to win the people of Japan to Christianity in a country where prayers for ancestors constitute the very sait of belief.

Then as to the healing of the sick. Pretestantism rejects extreme unction and with

Then as to the healing of the sick. Protestantism rejects extreme unction and with it casts aside the apostolic doctrine taught by the Apostle James that if there is any sick among us we should send for the elders of the Church and "the prayer of faith shall save the sick." In the meantime such a pretender as Alexander Dowie forms a community of about 10,000 people in a few years because he professes to have the gift of healing, and Mrs. Eddy has already erected magnificent churches in Boston and New York, which are filled with worshippers who feel that Christian Science has given them something which the Protestant segts never seem to supply. Then as to the status of Christian marriage. Protestantism is in a condition of perplexing

tian Science has given them something which
the Protestant segts never seem to supply.
Then as to the status of Christian marriage.
Protestantism is in a condition of perplexing
confusion regarding holy matrimeny. It is
trying to fight the question of divorce on
purely secular lines, while the world is equally
determined that the civil law regarding marriage shall not be interfered with. As we
study the past history of the Church, it is
clearly evident that Christian marriage was
of a sacramental character, lifted altogether
above the plane of a civil contract. In the
departure from this standard the Roman
Church has been as delinquent as the Protestant churches. In Romanism divorce is
a matter of induigence, in Protestantism it is
one of private opinion.

As a careful student of the development
of all religions I am amazed at the departure
of modern Christianity from those simple
standards formulated by its divine founder.
I have no objection to an organized ministry,
even a threefold ministry. I have no objection to sacraments, whether they are two or
seven. I have no very strong feeling as to
the ceremonies of the Christian Church. A
black gown or a white gown, candles or no
candles, incenseor no incense, it is all a matter
of indifference to me. Public worship must
of necessity differ according to the feelings
of the people; but the secular attitude of the
Christian Church, because it can find no
place within the Church. And this is the case
whether we consider the Roman Church or
the numerous scattered fragments of infallibility among the sects of Protestianium.

What is needed at the present time is some
great apostie, a Christian Socialist in fact,
who will be utterly indifferent to the claims
of wealth and preach a Christianity such as
was taught by its founder and is revealed in
the New Testament. Now the Protestant
churches seem to be nothing but social clubs.
They are certainly not preaching institutions.
And yet we were told that it pleased God to
save the world through "the foolishness of
p

rial. Doctor of Philosophi.
BROOKLIN, October 23.

## A GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM. Why Are Women Instinctively Afraid o

Mice ? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Even in these troublous times I believe THE SUN will be ready to investigate social questions of general interest Therefore I take the liberty of bringing to you attention the old and well recognized fear of mice on the part of women. This fear is clearly hereditary. Can you or any of your correspondent throw light upon the following points in connecti

How are we to account for this hereditary fee being transmitted only in the femaletine? Instances of this sort are common enough in transmission, but their mode of transmission has never been

Is there any well attested case of a mouse having injured a woman in any manner to suggest a greate nuity on its part to women than to men? questions in your columns might tend to throu light on a subject of very general interest and might perhaps modify an instinct which ar almost to a superstition in its hold upon the femal NEW YORK, October 22.

From the Motor World.

During the year 1903 only one garage was erect. in New York city, at a cost of \$22,000, and even at that it was almost universally looked upon as a reckless experiment at the time. During 1904 only three small private garages were built, at an ag gregate cost of \$30,000. Last year eighteen gar ages were erected in this city, practically all of them regarded as the permanent automobile centre of the city. Their total cost was \$1,287,500. One of these structures cost \$350,000; one \$200,000, and two of them \$150,000; the remainder ranged in cost free \$4,000 to \$80,000. In the nine months of 1906 tha been expended for the same purpose, these figure being exclusive of the value of the land.

being exclusive of the value of the land.

Several costing in excess of \$100,000 and a few over \$200,000 are included in these figures, which also embrace what will undoubtedly be the larges garage structure in the world, now being erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth street, at a cost of \$409,600. It will be six stories in height and will have close to 200,000 square feet of space on each floor and the very latest advances in the way of fireproof construction, as well as in affording facilities for the easy handl and storage of cars. But three years ago the had to come to a halt on the sidewalk, have its gasolene tank emptied and them be pushed in by hand, so stringent were the insurance regulations regarding the storage of cars. Many of these new \$20,000, while some of them approach \$50,000. Les than two years ago the Avenue de la Grande Armée in Paris was considered to be the greatest of all automobile rows, but Broadway between Fortycond and Seventy-second streets now coltpses it.

For the Preservation of Storm King. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I learn that company has been formed to take trap rock from

Storm King Mountain, one of the most picturesque of the Highland range. Now is the time to get together and endeavor to head off this latest worl of devastation. It should be fought by ever society, club and individual of the State interes in the beauty of the noble Hudson and not allowe to go on without a protest until the harm is do as in the cases of Hook Mountain and the Pallsades Now is the time to get busy! A. F. SAUNDERS. BROOKLYN, October 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A correspondent of THE SUN asks why only married people weep at weddings. ich tears are only the outward and visible signs of the milk of human kindness. Those who have risked all and suffered much weep for those about

to suffer too.

As for the smiling single ones, what do they know

## CHINESE LABOR.

An Unfavorable Opinion of Its Usefulness in Building the Panama Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the interview published in yesterday's Sun Chair-man Shents denies that Chinamen have been nired, or are to be hired, to dig the "big ditch. As Viscount Milner points out in a recent article in the National Review, a "raging con-troversy over Chinese labor" in South Africa s exercising the pens and tongues of the controversialists, the politicians and the "Randlords" of Great Britain, while as yet he public seems not to have been awakened

to "the true character of the issue."
Englishmen " met and talked with when was over there about a month ago seemed to think Great Britain had sound reasons to to think Great Britain had sound reasons to be sorry that she ever permitted the whole-sale importation of the cheap Chinese labor into the Rand. The Ginese in South Africa are to be commiserated. They are hated and despised for the same reason that they have incurred the resentment of organized labor in other countries: the reason is that they live as cheaply as it is possible for human beings to live, they save up money and they do not spend the money on the spot, but take do not spend the money on the spot, but take it back to China. Chinese labor has been tried and found

wanting at Panama. While the Panama Railroad was building, about fifty years ago, workmen were obtained to the number of seven thousand from anywhere and everywhere. There were Irish, French, Australy Management of the seven wand in the trians, Germans and Englishmen—and in the number were about a thousand Chinamen. Hill rice and tea and opium were imported Hill rice and tea and opium were imported from their native country with them. When they got here they were deprived of the narcotic on the ground of the immorality of the habit. Then the Chinamen got homesick and most of them committed suicide. Some of them sat on the seashore and allowed the rising tide to drown them, others strangled themselves with their queues, lying face downward in the streams. The name of one of the stations of the railroad. name of one of the stations of the railroad, Matachin, means "dead Chinamen." And so the number dwindled till not more than twoscore were left—and these were deported to Jamaica, where they became roadside beggars.

Colonel William Ludlow found in the con struction of the Costa Rican Railway that "the Chinese rotted. . . The Jamaica negro is the fellow who seems to stand that sort of thing better than anybody else." The labor question at Panama is indeed, as the commission says in its last report.
"a grave and perplexing one": and the commission seems quite justified in its conclusion which is that "the application of laws passed. or to be passed by Congress for the benefit of American labor at home to labor on the Isthmus will benefit a very small number of American laborers but will enormously add to the cost of construction, and American labor at home will have to pay its share of the

consequent increase in taxation.

"In the opinion of the commission it mistake to handicap the construction of the Panama Canal with any laws save those of petice and sanitation. The commission strongly recommends that labor on the Isthmus be excluded from the application of the eight hour law, the contract labor law, the Chinese exclusion act and any other law passed or to be passed by Congress for the benefit of American labor at home."

FULLERTON L. WALDO. POMPRET CENERS, Conn., October 20.

## The Just Judge's Beward. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do you think it is possible for the voters of the county of New York to turn down Judge Cowing for City Judge? He is honest, capable and con-scientious. He has served with credit for twenty-eight years. He is known all over the city as the most merciful Judge. There is not a bad mark against him.

I guess not. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A JUNOR.

### NEW YORK, October 22. Hygiene of Dinner Dress.

From the Lancet.

"Dressing for dinner" is regarded by some as a piece of arrogance and as evidencing merely a desire to appear superior to somebody else. They observe no dignity in the custom and perhaps do observe he dignity in the cause and persays or clothes is consistent with personal comfort and cleanliness, whether the new garments desped be of the evening dress pattern or not. Tab most important meal of the day affords to those who dike in the evening aday clothes for a suit which has been brushed

and sired.

The bracing effect of a change of clothes is well known. Many a man feeling almost too fatigued after an arduous day's work to change his clothes finds himself considerably refreshed when the change is accomplished, and at the same time he change is accomplished, and at the same time he experiences a feeling of cleanliness and preparedness for his dinner and good digestion invariably waits on healthy appetite. The changing of clothes may even thus favorably affect nutrition. Nor need the changing of clothes be the exclusive luxury of the persons who dress for dinner. The hard worked clerk, the shopkeeper and the working man would all be better if they yould cast of their worksday clothes and put on clean clothes for the evening meal after the day of toll is over. The change freshens the body, gives a gentle stimulius to the wearied hand and head and a brighter view of things is thereby eggendered. The habit

view of things is thereby eggendered. The habit is besides cleanly, dignified and becoming.

There can be no doubt that when a man is dressed in his best on Sunday it adds to his cheerfulness and feeling of well being. The perhaps thread-bare appearance or the monotony of the workaday clothes chafes the mind and he enjoys the sense of cleanliness which a change of clothes invariably gives to his body. Probably the brightness and cheerfulness of the working classes on ness and cheerfulness of the working classes of Sunday have much to do with the "best" clothe which they wear on that day. The effect of a change of clothes after a day's toil is in some re-spects similar to that of a bath, mildly stimulating

tigue so commonly experienced.

The explanation most likely is that the clothes after they have been worn all day get more or less clogged and lose temporarily their ventilating properties, so that the emanations of the body do not escape freely. All who are able to change their clothes at the opportunity which the cessation of work afferds them should do so, not necessarily because the manners of the time require is but beause such a custom conduces to the health of both nind and body and is therefore in complete har-nony with hygienic principles.

# Question and Answer.

When Nathan M. Morse was trying the Tucker-man will case before Judge McKim, Dr. Jelley, the wal known expert on insanity, was one of the wit-nesses. One of the hypothetical questions asked of the witness by Mr. Morse contained no less than 20,000 words. The lawyer started this pithy question at the opening of court and closed only a few minutes prior to the moon adjournment. The point that Mr. Morse was endeavoring to bring out re-lated to the mental condition of the testator when he made his will.

This is said to have been the longest single inter regation ever made in a court of law, and the answer comprised just three words, "I do not."

A steam whistle at Muskogee, which blows for fires, sounds the curfew note, advises children when to go to school, announces the arrival of the milkman, the closing and opening of the stores, the rising of the curtain at the opera k-use, the quitting hour for Government employees: the arrival of trains and other things too numerous mention is driving the Queen City mad. The the whistle blows is, "What in thunder is it blowing

From the Saturday Restep.

She once remarked to me: "I cannot portray vice, but I can understand and realize crime." All the more powerful passions weirs within her range—hatred, jealousy, remorae, revenge—but her ove making, except in farce, was as a rule a failure Her mind, like her life, was so singularly crystal-line that she could not understand mere vice. "I would rather be a great murderess," said she, "than a morbid, sickly fantastica, such as are, for the mos part, the heroines of your modern drama."

At an American Studio in Rome. With his cap of blue and his smile so true He stood on his portico; fountain played and camellias swayed

And still, like the tune of an olden rune, The painter's voice comes back: 'This is pretty good, but it never could

## STATIONARY CHICAGO. Meddlesome Legislation Preventing the

City's Growth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A new confirmation of the fact that Chicago's real population is not above 1,300,000 is the recent voters' list. This year 346,000 voters have registered, 20,000 less than twelve years ago. In New York 687,000 are registered. The population of New York by the last State census (a vary good one tellular with dath). population of New York by the last State census (a very good one, tallying with deaths, births, marriages, voters, &c.) was 3,100,000; this shows one voter for every 4.86 inhabitants. Applying this too high figure to Chicago gives 346,000 times 4.86, or 1,602,860

inhabitants.

If we take the estimates of State statisticians as I collected five of them, they use the ratio of one vote to every 3.5 inhabitants, which would give Chicago 1,210,000. This. I think, is very near the true resident popula

This year 248,000 children, or 1,400 less than in 1904, are in the public schools. Is this decrease consistent with the claim of a growth of 1,000,000 in sixteen years? The children of chool age this year (304,000) are almost exactly the same number as fourteen years ago, 1892. In 1894 the voters were as many as this year, about 350,000. Does this growth? Chicago's last decent Federal census was in 1890, which gave 1,050,000.

sus was in 1890, which gave 1,050,000. In
1892 the city had probably 1,100,000, and today at the most 1,300,000. All 2,000,000 estimates seem to me sheer megalomaniae aberrations.

What are the reasons of thir lack of growth?
They are not difficult to find. Since 1890 a
wave of restrictive law making has swept
Illinois, which has made all trades subject to
licensing examinations and State control.
almost as much as in Russia. It is easier
to-day in Germany, France, Italy, not to
speak of England, than in Illinois to establish
oneself as a physician, dentist, pharmacist,
drug clerk, brewer, saloon keeper, lawyer,
veterinarian, grain dealer, broker, theatre
manager, commission merchant, pedier,

oneself as a physician, dentist, pharmacist, drug clerk, brewer, saloon keeper, lawyer, veterinarian, grain dealer, broker, theatre manager, commission merchant, pedler, fruit vender, horseshoer, undertaker, embalmer, midwife, nurse, auctioneer, employment manager, pawnbroker, banker, plumber, automobilist, teamster or sailor. All those trades are "licensed" and legally and cunningly so tricked and monopolized that an outsider cannot get in. All those "licenses" without exception should be abolished.

If a stranger comes with only his trade he runs afoul of unions in an incredible degree. But not enough! Our council, in panio after the Iroquois fire, made building laws extravagantly minute, medilesome and tyrannical. The false idea in a republic that laws must be enforced by outsiders or officials, not by those only who are hurt under a law, puts every business man at the mercy of glory seeking officials.

Add to this that Chicago has an undeserved reputation for holdups and toughness, and newcomers are not attracted. Since 1892 the city has been practically stationary in population. At the present rate of increase it will be 1950 before the city has 2,000,000. The drainage canal need not worry us. The city council does all in its power to disgust prospective newcomers by too much license, too much law, too many inspectors, special assessments and taxes. Even the pedier, the most primitive start of many of our now prosperous men, must pay \$50 a year license and with that gets no protection. All our transportation companies have been or are bankrupt simply because the anticipated growth did or does not occur. Our megalomaniacs are now again "figuring 2,000,000." Our highly amusing city statistician assumes 67,000 births a year, which in five years would give more than 300,000 babies, but only 140,000 were found in the recent excellent school census, while only 5,000 children die in a year. There must have been city in statistician setuption.

CHICAGO, October 20.

### ZADKIEL'S PROPHECIES. Next Year to Be a Bad One for Rulers and Governments.

From the London Standard "Zadkiel's Almanac and Ephemeria" for 1907, which contains the "voice of the stars," foretells an exciting year. The present Gov-ernment appear to have no lucky star, for in nearly every month the prophet warns them

The year is to open well, however. The year is to open well, however. "Jupiter is supreme in Cancer, the tropical sign, at the birth of the new year, and as the same benefic planet had lately risen at the winter solstice in trine aspect with the ruling planet, Mars, of Great Britain a good beginning for our beloved country may assuredly be anticipated; albeit political turmoil will soon attend." But in February the House of Commons will be "the scene of great excitement, and the

British Government will be in a quandary
one of their number will be in some personal danger."
In March a warning is made to the dovernnin march a warning is made to the Govern-ment about naval disarmament, and in the following month, "inasmuch as Mars meets with the opposition of Jupiter, the conjunc-tion with Uranus thrice, and remains in the same tropical sign until October 13—a stay of more than six months—a most important epoch for India is now inaugurated. Let the British Government and the Viceroy accept this serious warning that a great crisis is at hand.

this serious warning that a great crisis is at hand."

As the result of the affliction of the sun and moon at their anniversaries in May "two European sovereigns, a certain Royal Duke and a popular Earl, will soon be involved in trouble or fil health." The following month there are further misfortunes for India and Afghanistan. July is more fortunate. "Jupiter, being now free from the hostile rays of Mars, benefits Scotland and other countries subject to Cancer." On August 26 Mars is in conjunction with Uranus again in the ninth degree of Capricornus, and "accidents and explosions will soon follow in the southeast of Europe and in India," while in September accidents, explosions and fires will afflict New York.

accidents, explosions and fires will afflict New York.

"There will be sickness in high places" in October and "the Government will not be in a very salubrious condition." A furious storm may be looked for in November, and during the last month of the year there will be "a change in the personnel of the Cabinet and in that of the Common Council of the city."

From Daily Trade and Consular Reports. The imports into Salvador during 1905 amounted to \$4,341.304, a gain of \$830,928, and the exports to \$5,647.698, a loss of \$987,741 compared with 1904. The increase in imports was largely due to the Government's purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs, because of the failure of Salvador's corn crop. The decrease in exports is attributed to the small production of coffee, which fell in value from \$5.388,290 in 1904 to \$4,366,468 in 1905, a decrease of \$1.021.812. The export of indigo has fallen from \$402.922 in 1902 to \$137.858 in 1906. The exports of rubber increased \$3,094, the values being \$23,845 in 1904 and \$26,845 in 1905. It is estimated that 2,000,000 rubber trees have been planted in Salvador during the past few years, all of which will soon be of producing age.

will soon be of producing age.

The United States in 1905 for the first time led all nations in the import trade, the value being \$1,853,827, an increase of \$190,238 over 1904. The increases were in cotton goods, tools and hardware, and machinery. The imports of cotton goods from the United States rose from \$303,908 in 1904. goods from the Uni'ed States rose from \$303,005 in 1904 to \$434.550 in 1905; machinery from \$34,697 to \$86,982, and tools and hardware, from \$38,837 to \$60,365. The percentage of imports from all countries was as follows: England, 30; France, 8; Germany, 11: Italy, 2; Spain, 1; United States, 81; all other countries, 17. The exports to the United States showed an increase of \$62,597 over 1904. The percentages of exports were: To England, 15; France, 29; Germany, 18; Italy, 10; Spain, 1; United States, 22, and all other nations, 5.

# Tea Drinking in India.

From the Indian World.

The custom of drinking tea was practically unknown among natives up to twelve years ago, Government servants were the first to be taken up, and it is at present in somewhat of this class. Gradually its use extended to village landlords, and even to the more well-to-do cultivators and village officers, especially within the last three years. the example of railway irrigation employees having materially assisted its introduction. Some cuitivating castes have a special liking for it and drink

# Help in Colonial Days.

From Good Housekeeping.

For help the Colonial woman had to choose between an Indian who might scalp her, if the mood or fancy so dictated; "blackamoors" not yet outgrown African savagery, the town port sold to the highest Mdder, bound convicts transported for crime, or ignorant creatures who had been beguiled to board ships that carried them off to virtual slavery, and "free willers" discontented under and impatient for the end of the compacts which bound them. Ogcas mally she had a chance to engage a respectable young woman who had come from England or Holland to find service, but she never failed to lose her through speedy

# From the Milwaukee Sentinci

The Health Commissioner of Chicago has an nounced that if the provisions of the pure food law are rigorously carried out boiled rice will be the emit food that can be lettally sold...